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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER DELCOTTO, GREGORY R				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/935,982

Applicant(s)

EVANS ET AL.

Examiner

Gregory R. Del Cotto

Art Unit

1761

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on RCE filed 11/18/09.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 30 and 40-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 30 and 40-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/02)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 30 and 40-45 are pending. Applicant's arguments and amendments filed 11/18/09 have been entered. Claims 1-29 and 31-39 have been canceled.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/18/09 has been entered.

Information Disclosure Statement

Note that, JP 06-033274, JP 06-158034, JP 54-155985, and JP 08-085782 have not been considered since no statement of relevance has been provided with respect to these references.

Objections/Rejections Withdrawn

The following objections/rejection(s) as set forth in the Office action mailed 4/19/07 have been withdrawn:

The rejection of claims 30 and 40-45 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement has been withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 30 and 40-45 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over or Maes et al (US 5,366,651) has been withdrawn.

The rejection of claims 30 and 40-45 under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 27-50 of 09/910497 has been withdrawn due to the abandonment of 09/910497.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting

directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000.

Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 30 and 41-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by WO 89/09806.

'806 teaches a coolant composition containing an alkylene glycol such as propylene glycol, a corrosion inhibitor combination of an azole such as tolyltriazole, a molybdate salt and phosphoric acid, and less than 10% by weight water. See Abstract. The composition contains at least 90 weight percent of an alkylene glycol or a mixture of two or more alkylene glycols and a corrosion inhibiting amount of an inhibitor. This embodiment contains no water. See page 3, lines 1-15. Suitable alkylene glycols include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, and mixtures thereof and '806 teaches that the glycols may be used together in any proportion. See page 3, line 30 to page 4, line 12.

Specifically, '806 teaches a coolant composition containing 30 parts propylene glycol, 70 parts ethylene glycol, less than 1 part of water, 0.25 parts azole, 0.15 parts molybdate, and 0.075 parts phosphoric acid. See page 9. Note that, on page 28, lines 15-20 of the instant specification, Applicant states that even though the compositions may be non-aqueous, small amounts of water in amounts of about 0.5% may be included in the composition; compositions containing a low amount of water are specifically taught by '806. Note that, the Examiner asserts that the composition as specifically taught by '806 would inherently have the same reduced oral toxicity as recited by the instant claims because it teaches mixtures containing ethylene glycol and

propylene glycol in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims. '806 discloses the claimed invention with sufficient specificity to constitute anticipation.

Accordingly, the teachings of '806 anticipate the material limitations of the instant claims.

Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO 89/09806.

'806 is relied upon as set forth above. However, '806 does not teach, with sufficient specificity, a method of reducing the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific alcohol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to reduce the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific alcohol such as propylene in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable expectation of success, because the teaching of '806 suggest reducing the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific alcohol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Claims 30 and 40-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al (US 5,118,434).

Meyer et al teach antifreeze fluids containing 50 to 99 percent by weight of one or more glycols, 0.001 to 15 percent by weight of one or more corrosion inhibitors, 25 to 2500 parts of a polymeric additive, and optionally, up to 50 percent by weight of water.

See column 1, line 50 to column 2, line 5. Suitable glycols include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, etc. See column 2, lines 40-60.

Note that, the Examiner asserts that the broad teachings of Meyer et al would suggest compositions having reduced toxicity because Meyer et al suggest compositions containing the same components in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Meyer et al do not teach, with sufficient specificity, a method of reducing the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to reduce the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable expectation of success, because the teaching of Meyer et al suggest reducing the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Claims 30 and 40-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood (US 4,455,248).

Wood teaches a specific combination of corrosion inhibitors for glycol-based antifreeze formulations which provides protection of aluminum from corrosion under high temperature service conditions without sacrificing the corrosion protection of other

metals or the other properties required of suitable antifreeze formulations. Suitable glycols include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerol, etc., and mixtures thereof. See column 2, lines 47-69. The composition optionally contains water and for convenience in handling and storage, the antifreeze may be formulated as a concentrate containing little or no water. Clearly, Wood teaches compositions that may be non-aqueous. Even if the composition does contain water, Wood teaches that the composition may contain as little as 0.1 parts by weight of water for every 100 parts by weight of said alcohol which would fall within the amount of water permissible by the definition of "non-aqueous" given on page 28 of the specification and now recited by the instant claims.

Note that, the Examiner asserts that the broad teachings Wood would suggest compositions having reduced toxicity because Wood suggests compositions containing the same components in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Wood does not teach, with sufficient specificity, a method of reducing the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to reduce the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable expectation of success, because the teachings of Wood suggests reducing the oral toxicity of

nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 30 and 40-45 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 11-19 of U.S. Patent No. 7,655,154. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 11-19 of US 7,655,154 encompass the material limitations of the instant claims.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to reduce the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims, with a reasonable expectation of success, because claims 11-19 of US 7,655,154 suggest reducing the oral toxicity of nonaqueous fluids containing ethylene glycol by mixing with ethylene glycol a specific diol such as propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims.

Response to Arguments

With respect to '806, Applicant states that '806 does not enable one skilled in the art to practice the methods as recited by the instant claims and all the embodiments disclosed in Remy, including the example of a mixture of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, contain water added to the alkylene glycol and the addition of solutions of phosphoric acid. Further, Applicant states that Remy does not teach or suggest a fluid that contains no additives that require the presence of added water in the fluid as now

recited by the instant claims. Also, Applicant states that '806 teaches that for mixtures containing propylene glycol and ethylene glycol, the addition of phosphoric acid is necessary for pH control, and in order for the phosphoric acid to perform its function as an acid, there must be sufficient water added for the phosphoric acid to ionize. Further, Appellant states that '806 does not even mention oral toxicity, much less teach or suggest a solution to that problem. In response, the Examiner asserts, as stated previously, that page 3, lines 1-15 of '806 would suggest compositions containing no water and from **0 to 3 weight parts of a phosphoric acid** and thus, these compositions do not contain additives that require water in the fluid to dissolve the additive as recited by the instant claims. The reference has been read in context and the Examiner believes the composition is complete. To strengthen the Examiner's position, '806 states that the alkylene glycol is used with essentially no water, i.e., less than about 1 weight percent, (See page 5, lines 25-35 of '806), and that the coolant composition contains not more than 1% by weight water (See page 7, lines 1-5 of '806 which would include those compositions containing less than 0.5% water as recited by the instant claims.

Additionally, the Examiner asserts that '806 clearly teaches compositions which contain little or no water as indicated on page 9, where compositions containing less than 1% by weight water are disclosed. Also note that, the instant claims recite that non-aqueous compositions contain water in a concentration of less than 0.5% by weight which would overlap with "less than about 1 weight percent" of water as preferred in the compositions taught by '806 (See page 5, lines 25-35 of '806). While Applicant

contends that the statement in the specification on page 28 regarding the presence of up to 0.5% water in the heat transfer fluid of the present invention refers to water present as an impurity, the Examiner maintains that the specification and now the claims define a "non-aqueous" composition as one which may contain up to 0.5% by weight water and whether that amount of water is present as an impurity or as added water is not relevant. Further, while several of the specific embodiments taught by '806 such as C₁* and C₂* in Table 1 on page 9 appear to be comparative examples, they still may be relied upon as a teaching of the prior art reference for purposes of the rejecting the claimed invention. Note that, the use of patents as references is not limited to what the patentees describe as their own inventions or to the problems with which they are concerned. They are part of the literature of the art, relevant for all they contain. In re Heck, 699 R.2d 1331, 1332-33, 216 USPQ 103, 1039 (Fed. Cir. 1983); a reference may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art, including nonpreferred embodiments. Merck & Co. v. Biocraft Laboratories, 874 F.2d 804, 10 USPQ2d 1843 (Fed. Cir. 1989); See MPEP 2123. Thus, the Examiner maintains the '806 teaches non-aqueous compositions containing little or no water which are the same as the nonaqueous compositions recited by the instant claims.

Additionally, the Examiner maintains that the compositions as specifically taught by '806 would inherently have the same reduced oral toxicity as recited by the instant claims because it teaches mixtures containing ethylene glycol and propylene glycol in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims. Note that, the discovery of a

previously unappreciated property of a prior art composition, or of a scientific explanation for the prior art's functioning, does not render the old composition patentably new to the discoverer. Atlas Powder Co. V. Ireco Inc., 190 F.3d 1342, 1347, 51 USPQ2d 1943, 1947 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Thus, the claiming of a new use, new function or unknown property which is inherently present in the prior art does not necessarily make the claim patentable. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1254, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977); In re Crish, 393 F.3d 1253, 1258, 73 USPQ2d 1364, 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2004). See MPEP 2112. Thus, the Examiner asserts that the teachings of '806 are sufficient to anticipate the claimed invention under 35 USC 102.

With respect to Meyer et al or Wood, Applicant once again states that these references do not describe a method for reducing the oral toxicity of an ethylene glycol based heat transfer fluid by adding a second glycol as recited by the instant claims. Further, Applicant states that Meyer et al or Wood do not provide a description that would allow one skilled in the art to practice the methods of claims 30 and 40-45 without undue experimentation. In response, note that, the Examiner asserts, as stated previously, that Meyer et al or Wood, clearly suggest compositions having the same reduced toxicity as the recited by the instant claims because Meyer et al or Wood suggest compositions containing the same components in the same proportions as recited by the instant claims. Additionally, although Meyer et al or Wood do not make specific mention of reduced toxicity properties, the reason or motivation to modify the reference may often suggest what the inventor has done, but for a different purpose or to solve a different problem. It is not necessary that the prior art suggest the

combination to achieve the same advantage or result discovered by applicant. See MPEP 2144; In re Linter, 458 F.2d 1013, 173 USPQ 560 (CCPA 1972). Furthermore, with respect to the proportions of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol as recited by the instant claims, the Examiner asserts that one skilled in the art would have been motivated to formulate compositions containing ethylene glycol and propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims because the teachings of '806, Meyer et al or Wood suggest compositions containing ethylene glycol and propylene glycol in the specific proportions as recited by the instant claims. Note that, each reference teaches various combinations of glycols in varying proportions.

More specifically with respect to Meyer et al, Appellant states that Meyer et al teach that the compositions require water and that Meyer is drawn to deicing fluids and not heat transfer fluids as recited by the instant claims. In response, note that, Meyer et al teach an embodiment that optionally contains up to 50 percent by weight of water which would clearly suggest compositions which do not contain water as recited by the instant claims. See column 1, lines 50-69 of Meyer et al. Furthermore, Meyer et al teach that the compositions may be used a heat transfer fluid which is the same use as recited by the instant claims. Alternatively, even if Meyer et al did not teach the use of the compositions as heat transfer fluids, which the Examiner is clearly not conceding, “for producing an ethylene glycol based non-aqueous heat transfer fluid” is merely an intended use of the composition and is not read as a patentable limitation. Note that, if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all of the limitations of the claimed invention and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use for

the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction. Pitney Bowes, Inc. v. Hewlett-Packard Co., 182 F.3d 1298, 1305, 51 USPQ2d 1161, 1165 (Fed. Cir. 1999); Kropa v. Robie, 187 F.2d at 152, 88 USPQ2d at 480-81. See MPEP 2111.02.

With respect to Wood, Applicant once again states that since Wood necessarily teaches the use of sodium metasilicate, this would necessitate the addition of sufficient water for the sodium metasilicate to dissolve and remain in solution, i.e., in order for the sodium metasilicate to function. Note that, while sodium metasilicate may be insoluble in alcohol, Wood clearly suggests embodiments which contain sodium metasilicate and also may contain no water; Wood **teaches that the compositions may be formulated as concentrate compositions which contain no water (i.e., optionally, contain water)**. See column 3, lines 1-20 of Wood. Alternatively, even if the composition does contain water, which is not required, Wood teaches that the composition may contain as little as 0.1 parts by weight of water for every 100 parts by weight of said alcohol which would fall within the amount of water permissible by the definition of "non-aqueous" given on page 28 of the specification and as now recited by the instant claims. The fact that sodium metasilicate is soluble in water and not soluble in alcohols is not relevant to the teaching of Wood which clearly suggests concentrate compositions which contain little or no water and are the same as the non-aqueous compositions recited by the instant claims. Clearly, Wood teaches that sodium metasilicate can function in the composition without the presence of water (i.e. non-aqueous) as recited by the instant

claims. Thus, the Examiner asserts that the teachings of Meyer et al or Wood are sufficient to render the claimed invention obvious under 35 USC 103.

Furthermore, Applicant states that on pages 20-26 of the specification, unexpected and superior results of the claimed invention are shown with respect to toxicity. Specifically, Appellant states that combining propylene glycol with ethylene glycol will reduce the toxicity of the fluid well below the predicted toxicity for a given combination and data has been presented to show these particular results. In response, note that, Examiner maintains, as stated previously, that this data is insufficient to overcome the prior art rejections applied above. It is unclear to the Examiner exactly what unexpected results are being shown; as stated previously, it seems that one of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably expect that the toxicity of ethylene glycol would be reduced when combined with propylene glycol since propylene glycol is much less toxic than ethylene glycol. Thus, the data does not appear to show any unexpected and superior results but just merely shows what would reasonably be expected. Additionally, as stated previously, a rejection under 35 USC 102 has been made under WO 89/09806 as set forth above and secondary considerations are not sufficient to overcome rejections under 35 USC 102.

Conclusion

2. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Remaining references cited but not relied upon are considered to be cumulative to or less pertinent than those relied upon or discussed above.

Applicant is reminded that any evidence to be presented in accordance with 37 CFR 1.131 or 1.132 should be submitted before final rejection in order to be considered timely.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory R. Del Cotto whose telephone number is (571) 272-1312. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Fri. from 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Pyon can be reached on (571) 272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Gregory R. Del Cotto/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1761

/G. R. D./
October 14, 2010